

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year, free of post.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remits to drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All money remittances at risk of sender. In order to insure delivery of the paper, subscribers should send their address changed must give their old as well as their new address.
All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
American exhibitors at the International Exposition can have their letters (if postage) addressed to the care of our Paris office.
SAPLE OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACCA.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 132

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—OPERA AND FISHER.
BROADWAY THEATRE—BROKEN FETTER.
PARK THEATRE—LAURE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—CAMILLE.
WALDOCK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—CHIEFS OF NORMANDY.
BOWERY THEATRE—THE X-FILES.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAGICIAN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—NIGHT ON THE THROAT.
STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW PRIZE.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HARRIS'S WONDERS.
THEATRE OF ARTS—NORMANDY.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—PATRIZIO.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN—A CELEBRATED CASE.
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—CAMILLE.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be partly cloudy or cloudy and slightly warmer, with passing light showers. To-morrow cloudiness and occasional light rains are probable.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and steady. Gold opened and closed at 100 1/2. Government bonds were firm, States steady and railroads strong. Money on call lent easily at 4 1/2 per cent, fell during the afternoon to 2 1/2 and closed at 3 per cent.

MAINE'S GREENBACKS will endeavor to settle the universe June 5.

THE JERSEY TRAM has opened the season by throwing a train from the track at Port Jervis.

MR. HALL, of Whitehall, is the ex-bank president this morning. One hundred thousand dollars.

THIS YEAR, for the first time, the neglected graves of the heroes of all our wars will be decorated on Memorial Day.

THE FATE of the negro convict in the Illinois State Prison who died of yellow fever ought to be a warning to Albany and Washington.

THE SLEEPING PARADE of the Coaching Club on the 25th inst. promises to be the largest and most interesting event of the kind that has yet taken place.

THERE is quite a contest in Wall street over the election of officers of the Stock Exchange, which takes place to-morrow. Four tickets are in the field. They ought to get a couple of returning boards.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BENCH SHOW of dogs opens Tuesday morning in Gilmore's Garden. The different classes are very well filled and the display will probably be the best that has yet been made.

THERE was some pretty plain talk in the House of Representatives yesterday on Mr. Reagan's bill to regulate the railroad companies. It was asserted that, while professing to limit the power of the trunk lines, the bill in reality gives them more than they now possess.

HOW TO MITIGATE the evils and horrors of tenement house life is one of the most interesting and important of our social problems. The experiments made by Mrs. Miles, elsewhere reported, are worthy of the careful attention of landlords, capitalists and philanthropists.

THE BILL reported by one of the committees of the House, authorizing the loan of four hundred dollars by the government to invading settlers on the public lands, does not go half far enough. Why not give five hundred dollars to everybody who desires to go into any kind of business?

MR. BANCROFT, the historian, under whose directions as Secretary of the Navy, in the administration of Polk, the Naval Academy was established, revisited that famous institution yesterday for the first time in thirty-three years. It was mainly owing to his exertions that Congress was induced to found that school of naval heroes.

ACCORDING TO OUR DISPATCHES from Boston and Philadelphia this morning the officers and agents of the Russian government are as deeply interested in the steamers at those ports as they are in those in our own harbor. It seems England is also in the market as a possible purchaser, and the result is a heavy advance in steamship property.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure is now lowest over New Brunswick and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is highest in the Northwest, and is above the mean over the upper and western lower lakes, the Ohio Valley and the Gulf and South Atlantic States. A centre of low pressure has, as we announced would occur, entered the regions west of the Mississippi Valley, and is preceded by light rains that extend eastward into the Ohio Valley region. Light rains in showers have fallen on the Atlantic coast from New York northward. The winds, which in the districts east of the Mississippi continue from the north and west, have risen over the lake region, the Middle and Eastern States, from moderate to strong. In the West the wind force is increasing with the advance of the depression now in the Indian Territory and Kansas. Cloudiness has increased over the West, Central and Northeastern States, with the decreasing pressure. The temperatures are decidedly lower, except in the Southern districts. Frost was experienced near the coast, and light snows over Iowa, Canada and portions of Pennsylvania and New York. Little damage is believed to have resulted to the crops from this visitation. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be partly cloudy or cloudy and slightly warmer, with passing light showers. To-morrow cloudiness and occasional light rains are probable.

City Nuisances—The Duties of Public Functionaries.

Nuisances are perhaps inseparable from life in crowded communities. Cities absolutely free from things *nuisible* to the eye, the nose or the general sense of convenience may be conceived, but they can be found only in the Utopian countries. In cities where the needs of humanity must be ministered to and where all that is done must be done not merely with a view to keep down what is unpleasant but in order to secure the profit of the man who does it, much that should go by the sewers will be seen in the streets, and the air we breathe will be often as pestilential a congregation of vapors as ever assailed the human nose or stifled the feeble respiration of valetudinarians. But, admitting that it is impossible to make a great city smell as sweet as the Sultan's garden of spices, and impossible to keep it otherwise ideally free from objectionable features, we are of opinion that between what is clearly impossible in the case and what is actually done in this city there is a very large margin for the exercise of functions that are either neglected altogether or performed with a timidity and delicacy toward wrong doers that directly invites violations of the law.

Undoubtedly the body most directly and immediately to blame for a great deal of what is unpleasant in the city is the Board of Health. In the exercise of its functions that Board has to steer between consideration for the rights of individuals who are the proprietors of establishments in which noxious trades are carried on and its duty to the whole public, who have as much right to be protected from injury as the individual owner to be safe from loss; and it appears to us that the error of the Board is rather in the direction of lenity toward the makers of nuisances than in that of a vigorous defence of those whom it is the Board's duty to protect. A definition of a nuisance that will stand against every onset of legal logic is not easy to frame; and the fact that the Board must practically proceed on such a definition is one of the great difficulties in its way. Opinions vary as to what features of city life may be abated as universally objectionable, for men cannot even agree as to what smells are vile. Habit is omnipotent in the formation of our ideas on subjects as to which it might commonly be thought there would be universal agreement. There is a familiar illustration of this in the story of the homesick Scotchman, who, whenever in his travels he encountered the strong odors of foreign countries, ejaculated, "Oh, sweet Edinburgh, I smell thee now." Ideas of what is agreeable to the eye are so much influenced by our preoccupations that so loathsome a thing as a smallpox pustule was by Jenner compared to "a split pearl laid on a rose leaf." Bone boilers, fat renderers and hog keepers can never be convinced that their industries should be turned out of the city; and it is possible that these industries can be disinfecting by scientific methods. But if the profits of a business are so small that it cannot stand the expenses of transportation that would authorize its removal to a place in the country, the hope of the adoption of improved methods is slight. It is a plain delinquency on the part of the health authorities not to compel the employment of the proper methods or drive the industry out altogether.

Another class of nuisances and one that the action of the Recorder and the Grand Jury has made prominent is that of street encumbrances. These are a perennial source of trouble. In the days when the Aldermen had full sway the streets of the city were like a perpetual peanut fair—with variations in favor of green apples, rotten peaches and sliced watermelons in season. There were chosen seats of this kind of commerce, where the existence of a sidewalk could only be demonstrated by excavation. Before the era of the new Post Office the iron railing that encircled the park was skirted from Chambers street down Centre street and Park row to the point opposite the Astor House with the queer structures that seem to be the prevalent types of the peanut stand. In scented lines the proud peanut vendors held the fort on all ordinary days, confident in the support of the Aldermen; but when a holiday came they exhibited the resources of their establishments and the extent of their families by extemporizing small shops on the sidewalks near the gutter and picturesque booths inside the railing. On those occasions the peanut seemed to lose its magic influence over the juvenile store of coppers, and cent glasses of ice cream, red lemonade and the festive firecracker were the glories of the traffic. Many an Alderman's election expenses have probably been paid out of the funds accumulated by his father or uncle in that great trade, which perhaps accounts for the tender solicitude with which the Aldermen have always regarded it. Although the point indicated was a great central seat of the peanut business it is not to be supposed that available sites at other points were left unimproved. On the contrary, every frequented corner near the great thoroughfares, every cozy place near a public school or near a theatre was "loaded" in the interest of some powerful constituent whose "influence" was such as to inspire a candidate with terror on election day. In some seasons—especially the green apple season—the street stands conducted a pestilential traffic; but when they sold no articles worse than figs or peanuts they were nuisances by their appropriation of a space that had been put apart for the general use of the public, and we have never had any more salutary revolution in a small way than that by which the streets were freed from them.

Public sympathy, therefore, will assuredly be on the side of the Recorder and the other public officers who act with him in the attempt to enforce the law against these nuisances. It exhibits in a remarkable degree the loose ideas that prevail on the subject of the duties of public functionaries in this community that any such attempt should be necessary. But just as the Health Board is turned away from its consideration of what is due to the pub-

lic by the clamor of some individual against what seems to him an oppressive application of the law, so the Aldermen forget altogether their relation to public duties in their interest for personal supporters. By a law of the State the power to give persons permits to obstruct the streets with peanut stands is taken away from the Aldermen. They might as well presume to take charge of the pavements or the water supply, or to exercise any function that in a city properly belongs to Aldermen, but that has been taken away from the Aldermen of this city, as to endeavor to retain this lost authority, and their pretence to exercise it is in contempt of the law and an interference with the functions of those departments of the government charged with the duty of keeping the streets clear. Lawyers seem to be of the opinion that the Recorder cannot make good his threat to punish the Aldermen for their contempt; but whether he can or not the public should at least rejoice that one public officer endeavors to enforce respect for the law, even on the City Fathers themselves.

Our Paris Cable Letter.

When the French capital is particularly pleased with itself it exhibits its egotism so delightfully that one pardons the vanity as much for its good humor as for its excuse. They have a right to be happily proud just now. The Queen City has put on a mural crown with a world's fair inside its circle, and no wonder that all nations are throwing themselves at her feet. The pilgrims of pleasure are flocking thither in crowds, and, as they are none of your old fellows with cockle and staff, who live upon lentils and cold water, the Parisians have been laying in stores of wines and good things for them, lest any who come with full wallets and overflowing hearts should go away with empty stomachs. This does Paris great good, and we are glad of it, for between its Prussian siege and the Communal torch she was sadly run down. General Grant, since he has become a social lion abroad, has a pretty severe task in calling upon the other lions and being called on by them, but we are not in the humor to pity him when he can extract so much real pleasure from his daily round of festivity. He has several countries yet before him, and will get up among the Norsemen before he thinks of coming home. It is gratifying to think that American industry shows up so fairly in the wonderland of the Champ de Mars, and the next word we hope to hear from that quarter is that everything is in order and that Commissioner McCormick has once more drawn up his grid of bold marines and told them something—that General Grant will run for the Presidency in 1880, for instance.

A New Departure at Rome.

Our readers will find in another part of to-day's paper a very curious and important letter sent to us from Rome. It is the first of a series which the writer promises to forward to us, and is from the pen of a prelate who fulfills high functions in the Pontifical administration, and who having passed his life in the study of the religious sciences is fully competent to discuss the grave questions which he proposes to treat. We have no hesitation in presenting these letters to our readers, whatever may be their convictions on religious matters, because they will be sure to find in them an exact statement of Catholic doctrine.

After some interesting prefatory remarks in relation to the first acts of the new Pope, Leo XIII., the writer reminds us of the traditional teachings of the Church on three essential points which the encyclicals and the Syllabus of Pius IX. have left untouched—(1) the autonomy of political government and the distinction of the two powers, civil and religious; (2) the origin of the national power and sovereignty; (3) the difference in the form of governments. The distinction of the two powers, civil and religious, is one of natural right, because the question of the general liberties is involved in it. As regards the constitution of the civil and military power the sovereignty of the community is the only basis that can be assigned for it. This is the ancient doctrine of Catholic theologians and jurists—a doctrine widespread and almost general, and safe in a political point of view, because people of all nationalities can take it as a rule of conduct. Neither Pius IX. nor any of his predecessors ever uttered a word of blame, even indirectly, against the doctrine relative to the national sovereignty, for it is not possible to alter the traditional teachings of the Catholic universities, ancient or modern. Not only may the three forms of government, oligarchical, monarchical and democratic be legal, if they are based on the general assent of the nation, but the majority of Catholic jurists hold that the democratic form of government is the only one which results from natural right, while the other forms, oligarchical or monarchical, are of the nature of human institutions and subject to the conditions of all terrestrial laws.

Toward the conclusion of his letter our correspondent makes a brief, but pregnant allusion to that most ticklish of subjects—liberty of conscience. He opens up in connection with it a horizon entirely new, but not the less scientific, for he maintains that tolerance is by no means a question of dogma or of doctrine, but simply one of discipline. The laws of intolerance were established by the Byzantine and Teutonic emperors. The Church, it is true, adopted them in her discipline, but only in the same relation as ordinary laws, which are variable, and may be abrogated, and which, besides, are exposed to the chances of desuetude, difficulty of observance and prescription.

The succeeding letters will treat of the new dogmas which Pius IX. sought to establish, his encyclicals, his speeches, the famous Syllabus and so forth. To what point is Leo XIII. engaged or bound by the acts of his predecessors? This will be shown by the *ensemble* of the letters, the publication of which we commence to-day. It will also enable our readers to form their own conclusions as to the pretended

antagonism which exists between the doctrines of the Catholic Church and modern civilization. It will be curious, while studying these learned dissertations upon the logical and traditional polity of the Papacy, to note how they bear upon the efforts at present making to place the Catholic Church in better accord with the actual governments of the world than it has been during the past quarter century.

Shooting at a Royal Mark.

It is a fortunate thing that the madman who fired three shots from a revolver at the Emperor William in the streets of Berlin yesterday failed in his dastardly attempt at murder. The death of the good Kaiser under such circumstances would have been a calamity not for Germany alone, but for every civilized nation on the globe. The Emperor has won the respect and admiration of the world and is beloved by his subjects. At this critical moment in European affairs his influence is especially valuable, and it will be due mainly to his efforts if the horrors of another war are to be averted. He reigns over a newly reconstructed country in which much yet remains to be done to insure the permanent happiness and prosperity of the people, and the fatherly affection he has evinced for his subjects points him out as the fitting ruler to complete and consolidate the work of unity he has so far successfully prosecuted. The twin monsters of destructiveness and fanaticism are abroad, seeking an opportunity to apply the torch to the whole social structure, and the murder of a powerful monarch in the streets of his capital in the broad light of day would have been a valuable aid to their incendiary efforts. Civilization all over the world should bend the knee in gratitude to the Divine Providence whose beneficence turned aside the murderous bullet and spared the life of the Emperor.

The HERALD's special cable despatch describes the intense excitement occasioned by the attempted assassination. The streets of Berlin became thronged with people, who rushed out of doors as the report spread through the city, eager to convince themselves of the Emperor's safety. The murderous act was the more dastardly since the Emperor's daughter, the Duchess of Baden, sat by his side in the carriage. The HERALD's despatch states that the Emperor displayed coolness and nerve while the shots were being fired, although doubtless fully aware that they were aimed at his life. The assassin was promptly captured, and his crime is ascribed to religious fanaticism. Whatever may have been the inciting cause it is to be hoped that he will suffer the full penalty of the law. It is a mistaken generosity to pardon the wretches who, under supposed or assumed insanity, whether of religion or politics, seek to murder a good ruler and to plunge a nation into grief. The morbid sympathy, too often evinced for such criminals, is a public wrong. It was found among some people in this country when the genial and beloved Lincoln met his death, but it did not venture to make itself apparent. The Berlin assassin should be promptly executed. A pardon or a remission of the extreme penalty would be at this time a deplorable mistake.

Three Days More.

The Legislature will finally adjourn on Wednesday next. It has not deserved a favorable judgment on its capacity or acts. Neither the Senate nor the House has displayed any particular capacity except in narrow-minded partisanship. With very few exceptions the men of both bodies are men of small intellectual stature, and there has been no remarkable ability displayed by a single Senator or Representative. Many of the bills that have passed have been loosely and carelessly drawn, as has been shown in repeated Executive vetoes. Measures have been proposed, debated and voted upon from partisan standpoints, and in no single instance of any importance have public interests controlled the action of either house. The Apportionment bill is a piece of partisan jugglery in conflict at once with justice and with the requirements of the constitution. The defeat of a fair and practicable license law has been the joint work of partisanship and fanaticism, and has worked great injustice and injury to New York. It is not to be expected that a Legislature with such a record can be induced by any regard for its own reputation to labor to partially redeem its character during the three days yet remaining of the session. But self-interest ought to prompt both Senators and Assemblymen not to adjourn without passing the new and partial license bill last introduced, the compromise Funded Debt bill for New York, the Street Cleaning bill prepared by the Municipal Reform Association, the Water Supply and Street Pavement bills and some few others. Energetic and honest work may yet accomplish all this, and certainly those members of the Assembly who desire a re-election must know that the failure of these measures will be fatal to their hopes.

American Friends.

The Society of Friends is a modest ecclesiastical organization, doing its work in a quiet way and coming to the front once in a long while. It is not troubled with questions of order and church polity as other denominations are, and there are no periodical quarrels among Friends. They are not quite as numerous as other sects, and yet they, too, have passed through their doctrinal controversies like the rest. On another page of the HERALD will be found an interesting *résumé* of the origin and past and present condition of the Society. One thing will perhaps strike the reader as a little peculiar—namely, that that part usually denominated Hicksite Friends has retrograded, while the Orthodox Friends have advanced during the past half century. The former is Socinian, the latter evangelical. There must be a doctrinal cause for this decline in the Hicksite wing, for when it started fifty years ago it carried seven-eighths of all the Friends then in America with it, and all the property save one meeting house. To-day it numbers less than the other, and was barely saved from disintegration a few years ago by concessions to its young people. The Society of Friends throughout the world to-day numbers less

than it did a half century or a century ago. The Orthodox are supposed to number 200,000 and the Hicksites 50,000. It is stated that there are at present only 17,000 in England and Wales, while in 1700 they numbered 60,000. Birthright membership is said to be the chief cause of the decline, together with the system of disowning members for slight deviations from the doctrines and polity of the Society. The sect in these days conforms more nearly to other sects than it ever did, by adopting Sabbath schools, by more frequent preaching and by making singing a part of their religious worship. The doctrinal distinctions between the two branches of the Society of Friends will be readily seen. The Socinian Friends will hold their annual gathering here in a couple of weeks, and our readers will have an opportunity to see and hear for themselves if the weather clerk will favor us with sunshine instead of rain on that interesting occasion.

The Coal Gas Explosion on the Sardinian.

Disasters such as that reported by our special cable despatch from London, and caused by the explosion of gas generated in the forehold of the steamer Sardinian by the extra coal supply, are, happily, of very rare occurrence. The fact that the explosion took place in a compartment used for spare coal should be remembered when the cause of the generation and ignition of the gas comes to be investigated. It is probable that this forehold for extra coal stowage was closed with battened hatches, because the necessity for using the coal was not likely to arise during a voyage for which the steamer had already her regular supply of fuel. Hence there was little or no ventilation provided for, and the gas that issued from the coal accumulated in the closed space as in a gasometer, and of course exploded with great violence when ignited. Questions arise, however, as to the cause of this accumulation of gas. When bituminous coal, such as is usually burned on English steamers, is brought to the wharf and shipped almost fresh from the pit it retains a considerable quantity of highly explosive gas. Under ordinary circumstances this gas passes off from the bunkers mixed with air, so as to be incombustible or non-explosive. The comparatively free circulation of air in the coal spaces of a steamer carrying only the supply necessary for her voyage renders the danger of an explosion very remote. The coal is ventilated, as it were, and rarely remains in the bunkers long enough to heat. But when placed in a closed space, and possibly deposited there in bulk when wet, the coal heats and the discharge of gas held in the fuel, or its generation by the heat developed by the process of spontaneous combustion, goes on until it arrives at a certain pressure that causes it to leak out of the bunkers and come in contact with the flames of lamps, candles or the furnace fires. It is highly probable that the explosion on the Sardinian was caused by some such combination of circumstances. The disaster points to the necessity of thoroughly ventilating the spaces used for coal stowage and to the propriety of using less "soft coal" on ocean passenger steamers. The necessity of an extra supply of fuel on a steamer bound for an American port does not strike us as being very great. Of course outward bound steamers carry short cargoes and have, therefore, more room for coal; but the real reason for carrying fuel for the round voyage must be found in the desire to use only the British production—that is, to leave all the pennies at home.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lavender colored gloves grace the hands of Beaconsfield.
General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel.
Albani has a chaperone, when she attends the societies of Frenchmen of note.
Count Drucetti, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.
Secretary Seward returned to Washington yesterday and has resumed his official duties.
Yoshida Kivonari, the Japanese Minister, arrived in Washington yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Prince Louis Napoleon was drawn for service in the French army. He obtained exemption as the son of a widow.
In the shop windows of a confectioner in the Roman Corso is the sign "pionchek," an Italian catch of plumcake.
At the Spanish railway stations special tickets, at a low price, are issued, permitting the bearer to wait upon the platform.
The Brooklyn Union-Argus wishes telegraphic communication with Rotterdam, so as to hear what the wild waves are saying.
Francesca Beatrice, the youngest child of Victoria, has just passed her twenty-first year. Her mother, whose constant companion she is, compels her to dress like a dowdy.
A. D. Walron, of Chicago, who was stated to be behind his accounts as treasurer of Hyde Park, states this morning that he is prepared to settle in full all his indebtedness to that corporation.
A stylish, handsome pickpocket, who "does" London, is accompanied in his rambles by four charming, innocent looking young girls, whose presence gives him an opportunity to get near ladies' pockets.
Buffalo Express—"The New York Herald informs us that Alex Stephens fell into a deep drop the other night and would have perished had not Mr. Cox, at the risk of his own life, plunged in and rescued him. They must have pretty small dew drops in Washington."
London Truth—"Some half dozen cognate literary men, such as Mr. G. A. Sala, would gain by every writer in the press signing his articles, but in the absence of any particular newspaper would be reduced greatly, unless the newspaper be the organ of some large section of the community."
London World—"In a pretty little piece performed some time since at the St. George's Hall entertainment the actors and actresses represented the original of old family portraits, the painted figures of which, transformed into living and breathing shapes, descended from their frames once in a century."
The French government has inaugurated a grand chess tournament to be played in the Exposition building, at Paris; there are four prizes, aggregating 10,000 francs. Mr. James Mason, the winner of the first prize in our Centennial Chess Tournament at Philadelphia, and who vanquished the celebrated Mr. Bird, Chess Champion of England, sailed for Europe yesterday to enter in the Paris Tournament as the representative of the United States.
The Roman traitor had not improved the quality of divers they send up to their lodgings in a tub since the day when poor Keats in his rooms on the Piazza di Spagna made a characteristically energetic protest against this thin mistle and the daily cough of lough little pigeons. The friend of his last days has described how on one occasion the young poet, who had a keen appreciation of a dinner, threw his whole repast, tea, dishes, pigeons and all, out of his first floor window.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

RUSSIANS AT SAN STEFANO.

Disinclination of the Troops to Abandon Their Conquests.

SCHOUVALOFF AND THE CZAR.

The London Times on Communism in the United States.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 12, 1878.

The *Agence Russe*, of St. Petersburg, formally denies that the Russian troops have begun to withdraw from the positions about Constantinople. It says:—However much the government may desire to recall the troops they will only retire after the Turks have surrendered the fortresses and the English fleet has left its present anchorage."

SCHOUVALOFF AND THE CZAR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, May 11, says that Count Schouvaloff will remain there only long enough to obtain the Emperor's decisions. "The time," the despatch says, "has been appointed when he should be in London again, and it is desired that he spend some time in Berlin on his return journey."

ANOTHER SENSATION PROMISED.

"After submitting his views and resolving the Emperor's reply the further negotiations conducted by him will assume an extremely important character."

IMPORTANCE OF THIS MISSION.

The foregoing is authoritative, and probably means that the issue of peace or war turns upon Count Schouvaloff's mission. It also shows the groundlessness of the conjectures about his succeding Prince Gortschakoff as Russian Premier.

THE BRITISH REGIMENTS.

All the British regiments in the Mediterranean are to be made up to a thousand men. Reinforcements are ready to leave England for this purpose.

INDIAN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Altogether six thousand Indian troops have passed Aden, conveying Indian troops to Malta.

CONDITION OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that Prince Gortschakoff is weaker in consequence of a fresh attack of the gout.

CHARLES OF ROMANIA.

Prince Charles of Roumania was to have left Bucharest yesterday for the army.

COMMUNISM IN AMERICA.

Despatches from America reporting apprehensions of a Communist outbreak are attracting universal attention. The general opinion is that it will be the worse for the Communists. The *Times*, in an editorial on this subject, concludes as follows:—

THE STOCK PHASES OF MONARCHY.

"If, as we will not anticipate, the United States is destined to go through a social crisis of this kind, we shall doubtless hear again, as we used to hear fifteen years ago, a good deal about the evils of democratic institutions. If, however, it is a weakness of institutions like those of America to give a tolerant encouragement to all sorts of experiments in social and political organization, it is their strength to be able to survive them, to profit by their success and to be little the worse for their failure."

TOO STRONG TO BE INJURED.

The fabric of American society is so strong that it is an axiom with little or no injury shocks which would be fatal to weaker and more fragile constitutions. In the United States freedom of discussion is the salutary through which a great deal of superior political steam escapes.

A DIFFERENCE THAT IS UNDERSTOOD.

The Americans have political sagacity enough to distinguish sharply between the temperate and even revolutionary speech and rebellious action. They have unbounded tolerance for the one, but have never shown any great patience for the other.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

We do not doubt that if they have to deal with any dangerous form of Communism they will deal with it effectively. The social fabric of the United States is as capable of successfully resisting such an attack as that of any State in the world.

FINANCIAL PORTENTS.

The *Economist* says:—Discounts in the open market are slack at about 2 1/2 per cent. Stocks have risen rapidly the few days past in consequence of the hopes of peace. The movement has been equally favorable on the Continental bourses."

THE GRIQUAS AND GAIKAKS.

Advices from Cape Town up to April 23, received here yesterday, are as follows:—The Griqua revolt has been suppressed, but the Gaiaks still hold the Amatolas district. Military men think that the war will be indefinitely prolonged. The prospects on the Zulu border are more peaceful."

THE LOST SARDINIAN.

FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THE DISASTER—DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING—THE VESSEL SCUTTLING AND SUNK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 11, 1878.

The Allan line steamer Sardinian, on which an explosion happened Friday afternoon at the entrance to Lough Foyle, while on the passage from Liverpool, May 8, for Quebec, was at anchor at the time of the accident. The explosion took place in her coal bunkers, and she took fire immediately. The greatest confusion and consternation ensued on the vessel.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

When order was restored the compartments were searched for the dead and wounded. Some of the latter had arms and legs broken. A few persons were burned about the head and face. It is believed that when the full extent of the disaster is ascertained the figures given in these despatches last night of the injured and killed will be considerably increased.

AID TO THE WOUNDED.

Three tugs were sent for the passengers and with medical aid for the wounded, who were temporarily placed in warehouses fronting on the quay.

CAPTAIN PASSENGERS SAFE.

All of the Sardinian's saloon passengers are safe. Four persons (stagecoach passengers or members of the crew) are missing. Among the Sardinian's passengers are forty orphan children, destined for domestic service in America.

HOPELESSLY INJURED.

Three of the injured persons in the Derry Infirmary were last night pronounced hopeless. Two of the bodies recovered were identified as members of the crew.

THE MISSING.

Some passengers are still reported missing, but this may be the result of confusion, as many of them are unable to speak English.

COULD NOT STOP THE FIRE.

The improved fire brigade from Derry went to the vessel in a special steamer, but all their efforts were unavailing.

SCUTTLING AT LAST.

An attempt was made to beach her on McKinney's Bank, but she was finally scuttled. She sank in five fathoms of water.

PREPARATIONS FOR RAISING.

Steam pumps have been despatched from Liverpool to be used in raising the steamer. She will probably be hoisted during the coming week.

IS THE SARDINIAN'S STRAIN.

The steamer *Peruvia* is to leave Liverpool to-morrow (May 13) for Moville to embark the passengers and mails and convey them to Quebec.